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CHEERFULNESS.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Endeavour to preserve cheerfulness of deportment, under the pressure of disappointment or calamity. "Keep aloof from sadness," says an Icelandick writer of the twelfth century, "for sadness is a sickness of the soul." That principle is weak at the root, which is unable to resist obstacles. The vessel is but ill-constructed that cannot retain its integrity against rough winds or an opposing tide. Life has many ills, but the mind that views every object in its most cheering aspect, and every doubtful dispensation as replete with latent good, bears within itself a powerful and perpetual antidote. The gloomy soul aggravates misfortune, while a cheerful smile often dispels those mists that portend a storm. Form a habit of being cheerful under adverse circumstances. "Our happiness," says a fine writer, "is a sacred deposit, for which we must give account." A serene and amiable temper is among its efficient preservatives. Admiral Collingwood, in his letters to his daughters, says, "I never knew your mother to utter a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life." Of Archbishop Leighton, it is related, by one qualified to judge, that "during a strict intimacy of many years, he never saw him for one moment in any other temper than that in which he would wish to live and to die." Though some may, with more ease than others, attain equanimity of character, yet the cheerfulness that surmounts care, disappointment and sorrow, must be the result of cultivated principle, of persevering effort, and the solicited succour of the grace of God.

A good conscience is essential to consistent cheerfulness. "Were thy conscience pure," says the excellent Thomas à Kempis, "thou wouldest be undisturbed by the opinions and reports of men concerning thee;—for their commendation can add nothing to thy goodness, nor their censures take any thing away from it;—what thou art, thou art;—nor can the praise of the whole world make thee happier or greater in the sight of God. Thou wilt enjoy tranquility, if thy heart condemn thee not. Therefore, do not hope to rejoice but when thou hast done well." A decided preference of the right, though the wrong may be rendered most alluring, and the conviction of having intended to do well, are necessary to self-approval. Success, and the applause of others, may not always bear proportion to the motives that actuate us. We may be sometimes blamed when our designs are pure, or praised when we are not conscious of deserving it. Such results must indeed often happen, since this is a state of probation and not of reward. The true record must be kept within its appeal is to a tribunal that cannot err. The waiting and trusting spirit may surely be cheerful. It is a weak faith that cannot look above mistake and misconstruction up to the clear shining of the Son of Righteousness. It is but a decrepit cheerfulness that can walk abroad only when the breeze is soft and the path verdant.

We are instructed to believe that *praise* is the spirit of heaven. Cheerfulness, and giving of thanks, ought therefore to be cultivated by all who have a hope of dwelling there. If we were to take up our residence with distant friends, we would wish to acquire some knowledge of their tastes, that we might so accommodate our own as to become a congenial inmate. If we were to sojourn in a foreign country, we would not neglect the study of its language as the meads of intercourse with its inhabitants. If the spirit of a clime where we hope to dwell eternally, is revealed to us, let us not be indifferent to its requisitions. Let us fashion the lineaments of our character after that bright and glorious pattern—that if we are so happy as to obtain entrance therein, its blissful inhabitants may not be to us as strangers, nor their work a burden;—but let us be fitted by the severity learned on earth, to become "fellow citizens with the saints and of the household of God."

To make a good Wife Unhappy.—See her as seldom as possible. If she is warmhearted and cheerful in temper; or, if, after a day's or a week's absence, she meets you with a smiling face and an affectionate manner—be sure to look coldly upon her, and answer her with non-syllables. If she force back her tears and is resolved to look cheerful, sit down and gape in her presence till she is fully convinced of your indifference. Never think you have any thing to do to make her happy; but that her happiness is to flow from gratifying your caprices; and when she has done all a woman can do, be sure you do not appear gratified. —Never take an interest in any of her pursuits, and if she asks your advice, make her feel that she is troublesome and

impertinent. If she attempts to rally you good humoredly, on any of your peculiarities, never join in the laugh, but frown her into silence. If she has faults, (which without doubt she will have, and perhaps may be ignorant of,) never attempt with mildness to correct them, but continually obtrude upon her ears, "what a good wife Mr. Smith has." How happy Mr. Smith is with his wife. "That any man would be happy with such a wife." In company never seem to know you have a wife, treat all her remarks with indifference, and be very affable and complaisant with every other lady. If you follow these directions, you may be certain of an *obedient* and a *heart-broken* wife.

Gen. Santa Anna.—The Pioneer left our harbor yesterday morning and dropped down to Hampton Roads. It was the intention of Capt. Tattnall to have gone down on Monday afternoon, as the bark was ready for sea, and four o'clock was named as the hour at which Gen. Santa Anna would go on board. As he had kept himself housed while on shore, no opportunity had been afforded to the citizens to gratify the curiosity which possessed large numbers of them to see the Mexican Chief; but they were resolved to have a look at him, and for that purpose a large number gathered in front of his boarding house about the hour appointed for his departure. In doing so, however, they defeated their object; for it seems the appearance of so large a multitude, though for the most part composed of the orderly and respectable classes of our population, suggested to him the presence of danger—at least we must presume so—and he declined leaving the boarding house till the next morning—or till the crowd had dispersed. We learn that he went on board at ten o'clock at night, in a barge from Town Point.

This timidity of Santa Anna speaks my thing but the hero he has been cracked up for. The repeated assurances given him by the town officers and other respectable citizens, that the object of the persons assembled without was only to gratify an innocent curiosity to see him, and that having seen him they would go quietly away without offering him any incivility, ought to have sufficed to calm the apprehensions of a courageous spirit, and even to have determined him to exhibit his person to the populace more conspicuously even than he could have done in passing from the house to the carriage. We can vouch for it that if he had done so, not the slightest attempt at violence, indignity, or breach of decorum in any shape, would have been manifested.

We were among the few who were ushered into his presence; and a first glance at his person and features gave us a more favourable impression of the man than we had imbibed from the leading incidents of his history. There was certainly nothing ferocious or repulsive in his countenance, which was placid and rather expressive of mildness. His complexion is similar to that of most European Spaniards, with a good, if not particularly striking set of features. He is about five feet nine inches in height; straight, and well proportioned.

What prompted him to visit Washington, what was the nature of his conference with the President, and what is to be his reception on his landing in Mexico, are beyond our ken. *Norfolk Herald.*

To the Ladies.—It is said, if you fill flower pots about half full of quick lime, cover over this a good mould, and the flowers may thus be obtained in a very short time and all seasons. The earth should be kept slightly moistened, and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

A travelling correspondent Silliman's Journal, gives the following information of a valuable and beautiful mineral production.

While at the former place, I observed a boat load of crystalline sulphate of lime, white as the driven snow, thrown carelessly on the landing, amongst the dirt. It costs about six dollars a ton. It is in large masses, and in some parts of the world would be thought valuable for alabaster vases and other ornaments. It is brought from Sandusky Bay, where it is found in great quantities. This beautiful mineral is used in some counties on the Muskingum for agricultural purposes.

Keen Shaving.—In a trial recently had in New York, it came out in evidence, according to the New York Times, that one Temple Fay, a broker in Wall street, advanced a mechanic in his business of stone cutter, \$7000 in seventeen months, and at the rate of \$200 per month, and commissions amounted to \$6, 694 49.

THE PRESIDENT & CONGRESS.

In Select Committee of the House to inquire into the Executive Departments, Jan. 23, 1837.

The following resolutions, as amended, were adopted, and a copy of the same directed to be sent by the chairman to each of the heads of the departments.

1. Resolved, That the heads of the several Departments be directed to furnish this committee with a statement showing the sum of money paid within the year ending the first of December last, by such Departments respectively, their agents, or deputies, without authority of law, if any, to printers or editors of newspapers; specifying the name and residence of such printers and editors, and also the names and places of publication of the newspapers owned or published by them; and showing the services and consideration for which such sums have been paid, giving each item as stated in the accounts of such printer or editor; and the reasons for such appointments.

2. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, and the heads of several Executive Departments be directed, to furnish this committee with a list or lists of all officers, or agents, or deputies, who have been appointed, or employed and paid since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of December last, if any, without authority of law, or whose names are not contained in the last printed Register of public officers, commonly called the Blue Book, by the President or either of the said heads of Departments, respectively, and without nomination to, or the advice and consent of the [Senate of the] United States; showing the names of such officers, agents, or deputies, the sums paid to each, the services rendered, and by what authority appointed and paid, and what reasons for such appointments.

3. Resolved, That the heads of the several Departments be required to furnish this committee with a statement showing the various amounts of money paid within the last four years, ending on the 1st of December last, for contingencies, whether appropriated or not by law, to whom and for what paid; showing whether any, and if any what appropriations have been changed from specific or other objects of expenditure than those for which they were made, and how such change was authorized or effected; and showing the amount of illegal or irregular expenditures, allowances, or payments of every description whatever, if any, made by said Departments, respectively, since the 4th day of March, 1829, to the 1st December, 1836, and whether paid by Treasury warrant or draft, or otherwise, to whom and for what paid, and the authority and reasons for such expenditures.

4. Resolved, That the heads of the several Departments be directed to furnish this committee with a list of all officers, agents, or deputies, who have, since the 4th day of March, 1829, to the 1st of December last, within the Departments, respectively, received salaries, pay, or emoluments of any kind, without rendering service to the government; who have received salaries, pay, or emoluments of any kind, without being in office; whose commissions have been ante-dated; who held other stations or appointments, State or Federal, when receiving pay for particular offices or agencies, or who have been engaged in private employment, and what, whilst receiving pay from, and rendering no service to the Government, the names of such officers, agents, or deputies, the sums or salaries paid to each, and the times of service of each, respectively.

5. Resolved, That the various Executive officers, in replying to the foregoing resolutions, be requested, at the same time, to furnish a statement of the period at which any innovations not authorized by law, if such exist, had their origin; their causes, and the necessity which has required their continuance.

6. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this committee with the report, or copy of the report, of John P. Van Ness and Amos Kendall, commissioners appointed by authority of the President of the United States, to receive and report such testimony as might be offered touching certain charges preferred by Mr. Hanson Gassaway, relative to the condemnation, and delivery to him, of sundry pieces of ordnance at Washington Arsenal; and certain other charges connected with sundry contracts, and other matters connected with the office of the Navy Commissioners, which commissioners sat during the year 1833.

A true copy from the Journal.

Atest: B. F. HALLETT, Clerk.

In Select Committee of the House to inquire into the Executive Departments, &c., Jan. 23.

The following resolutions were adopt-

ed, and the chairman directed to furnish the President of the United States with a copy of the same:

* Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, and the heads of the several Executive Departments be directed, to furnish this committee with a list or lists of all officers, or agents, or deputies, who have been appointed, or employed and paid since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of December last, if any, without authority of law, or whose names are not contained in the last printed Register of public officers, commonly called the Blue Book, by the President or either of the said heads of Departments, respectively, and without nomination to, or the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States; showing the names of such officers, agents, or deputies, and the reasons for such appointments.

* Resolved, That the various Executive officers, in replying to the foregoing resolution, be requested at the same time to furnish a statement of the period at which any innovations not authorized by law, if such exist, had their origin; their causes and the necessity which has required their continuance.

Atest: B. F. HALLETT, Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Washington City, Jan. 26, 1837.

Sir—I received, on the evening of the 24th inst. your letter covering a copy of certain resolutions purporting to have been adopted by a committee of the House of Representatives, of which you are the chairman, and request that you will lay before that committee this my reply, which I hasten to make.

It appears, by the published proceedings of the House of Representatives, that the committee of which you are chairman, was appointed on your motion. The resolution offered by you, and finally adopted by the House, raised a direct issue with that part of my annual message in which I held the following language: "Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the various Executive Departments to bear testimony to their prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business; and it is gratifying to me to believe that there is no just cause of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the object of their creation."

Your resolution is in the following words: "Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and into all causes of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which said Departments, or their bureaus or offices, or any of their officers or agents of every description whatever, directly or indirectly connected with them in any manner, officially or unofficially, in duties pertaining to the public interest, have fulfilled or failed to accomplish the objects of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured and impaired the public service and interest, and that said committee, in its inquiries, may refer to such periods of time as to them may seem expedient and proper." It also appears, from the published proceedings of the House, that this resolution was accompanied and supported by a speech of considerable length, in which you preferred many severe but vague charges of corruption and abuse in the Executive Departments. The resolutions adopted by the committee, as well as that adopted by the House itself, must be taken in connexion with your introductory speech, which gives a character to the whole proceeding. When thus regarded, it is obvious that, by the resolution of the House, an issue is made with the President of the United States, as he had alleged, in his annual message, that the heads of the Executive Departments had performed their official duties with ability and integrity. In your speech you denied this; you charged them with manifold corruptions and abuses of trust, as you had done in former speeches, to which you referred; and you demanded an investigation through the medium of a committee. Certain other members of

Congress, as appears by the public debates, united with you in these accusations; and for the purpose of ascertaining their truth or falsehood, the committee you demanded was ordered to be raised, and you were placed at its head. The first proceeding of the investigating committee is to pass a series of resolutions which, though amended in their passage, were, as understood, introduced by you, calling on the President and the heads of the Departments not to answer to any specific charge; not to explain any alleged abuse; not to give information as to any particular transaction; but, assuming that they have been guilty of the charges alleged, call upon them to furnish evidence against themselves!

After the reiterated charges you have made, it was to have been expected that you would have been prepared to reduce them to specifications, and that the committee would then proceed to investigate the matters alleged. But, instead of this, you resort to generalities even more vague than your original accusations, and in open violation of the Constitution; and of that well-established and wise maxim, "that all men are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, according to the established rules of law," you request myself and the heads of the Departments to become our own accusers, and to furnish the evidence to convict ourselves; and this call purports to be founded on the authority of that body in which alone, by the Constitution, the power of impeaching us is vested! The heads of Departments may answer such a request as they please, provided they do not withdraw their own time, and that of the officers under their direction, from the public business, to the injury thereof. To that business I shall direct them to devote themselves, in preference to any illegal and unconstitutional calls for information, no matter from what source it may come, or however anxious they may be to meet it. For myself, I shall repel all such attempts as invasion of the principles of justice, as well as of the Constitution; and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the People of the United States to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish inquisition.

If, after all the severe accusations contained in the various speeches of yourself and your associates, you are unwilling of your own accord to bring specific charges, then I request the committee to call yourself and your associates, and every other member of Congress who has made the general charge of corruption, to testify before God and our country whether you or they know of any specific corruption or abuse of trust in the Executive Departments; and if so, what it is. If you are able to point to any case where there is the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all legal means. The offices of all the Departments will be opened to you, and every proper facility furnished for this purpose.

I hope, sir, we shall at last have your charges, and that you will proceed to investigate them, not like an inquisitor, but in the accustomed mode. If you either will not make specific accusations or if when made you attempt to establish them by making freemen their own accusers, you will not expect me to countenance your proceedings. In the short period which remains of my official duty, I shall endeavor, as I have heretofore endeavored, to fulfil the obligations of that oath of office, by which I engaged, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States;" and for this, and other reasons of the most solemn character, I shall on the one hand cause every possible facility consistent with law and justice, to be given to the investigation of specific, tangible charges, and on the other, shall repudiate all attempts to invade the just rights of the executive departments, and of the individuals composing the same. If after all your clamor you will make no specific charges, or bring no proof of such as shall be made, you and your associates must be regarded by the people of the United States as the authors of unfounded calumnies, and the public servants whom you have assailed will, in the estimation of all honorable men, stand fully acquitted.

In the mean time, I cannot but express my astonishment that members of Congress should call for information as to the names of persons to whom contingent moneys are paid, and the object of those payments, when there are six standing committees under the seventy-seventh rule of the House of Representatives, who special duties are to examine annually into all the details of those expenditures in each of the executive departments. The like remark is applicable to some other branches of the information sought by you, ample details in respect to

which are to be found in the reports laid before Congress, and now on your files, and to which I recommend you to have recourse.

I am, respectfully, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.
To the Hon. Henry A. Wise, Chairman
of the Investigating Committee of the
abuses and corruptions charged against
the Executive Departments.

Congress.

In Senate—Saturday, February 4.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers and in limited quantities, was taken up by the special order; the question pending was on the motion of Mr. Walker to recommit the bill to the committee on the public lands; his object, he said, was to have it so modified as to meet the views of every gentleman, if possible.

Mr. Buchanan asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. CALHOUN said he could see no possible good whatever to be derived from recommitting the bill. It was, indeed, quite apparent that a large portion of the Senate were of the impression that nothing ought to be done on the subject.—The difficulties connected with the bill were totally irreconcileable; and he was among those who believed it to be radically wrong, and that the Senator could not modify it in any shape that would render it expedient that it should pass. He would state briefly some of the general objections he had to the bill. Such were the magnitude and number of the objections entertained by gentlemen all around, that it was really not worth while to proceed any further with it. The object of the bill, as stated by the chairman of the committee from which it was reported, was to restrict the sales of the public lands, in order to put an end to speculation, and to diminish the revenue derived from that source. Now all that was very good, and sounded well, to the ear. But, really, so many were the means of those in power by which they might fleece the community, that it was enough almost to make every lover of his country despair of it. Well, then, if he was not very much mistaken, the bill so far from repressing speculation, would lead to the greatest speculation this continent had ever witnessed. The speculation, which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things, and should this bill be passed it would only consummate their wishes. The Senate had been told by the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker,) that as large a territory as any state in the Union had, within a few years, fallen into the hands of speculators; and the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. King,) had said that twenty eight or thirty millions of dollars worth of the public lands were now in the hands of speculators. What had produced all this speculation? Why, nothing but the state of the currency; the enormous increase of paper money. What has brought about that state of things? Those who were now in power. They began their experiment in 1833, and they were told what would be the result of it. And just what they were told had happened. The authors were those very men in power who now came forward and attempted to procure a remedy for the evils existing. Was it not notorious that an individual, a relation of the President, had been connected with the purchase of public lands? Yes, the "experiment" (and Mr. C. delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculation could not go on, and the price of public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on.

The bill contained one particularly obnoxious provision, and that was that no man could purchase lands, unless he was provided with a license. Odious as he held a license of the liberty of the press to be, he regarded this feature of the measure as even worse. What! a freeman not to be permitted to purchase without a license, the public domain! He would say that nothing on the face of God's earth would induce him to give a vote which would place a Carolinian in such a condition, as men were liable to be under such circumstances. We were living under a dynasty, who fancy they have a right to use all offices, and all the money, and all the means under their control for their own benefit. Pass the bill, and by the year 1842 there would be 100,000 voters depending upon the patronage and wishes of those in power. Could any thing be more odious? Was a license on the press more odious?

The fact was, the Senate had already spent too much time on the bill, and he hoped they would not spend another moment. Putting out of view the political consequences which would result from passing it, what, he would ask, was to be its monetary effect? The Senator from New York (Mr. Wright) had stated that he was averse to raising the price of the lands. Now, he (Mr. C.) would inquire whether a man would not rather at once give two dollars an acre for land, and have no trouble about it, than give one dollar and twenty-five cents, besides be-

ing subjected to much trouble and inconvenience? Certainly he would.

The individual who purchased of the holder was decidedly better off than be. Could not any man see what would be the effect of passing the bill? It would lead, as he had said before, to enormous speculation. He maintained that the lands, on an average, were worth three dollars per acre; and he observed, that if no legislation had been on the subject, by the end of six or seven months speculation would cease. The state of things at present existing were artificial, and could not continue. If, however, it was deemed proper to legislate at all, the first and most obvious course for the Senate to adopt was to raise the price of the public lands. The only objection to that was, that it would benefit those who had already purchased. But, as to their legislation in that way, he had no fear. No, it would be unpopular; those who had purchased must be secured. The land offices would have to be closed. Which ever course then was adopted, would be liable to some objections. The latter course he should prefer of the two, as it was less objectionable.

He wished to put the public lands upon some fair and fixed condition, which should give to the United States a reasonable revenue. Perhaps the best plan would be to transfer the whole to the new States, on their agreeing to give ten per cent, and with certain limitations, for their good as well as our own. He did not know that any thing could be done on the subject now; but, he repeated, he would rather make a cession of the lands at once upon liberal terms, than allow the Government to be further troubled concerning them.

Entertaining these views, he hoped the subject would be permitted to sleep, or that the Senate should come to a direct vote, or that the bill should be laid on the table.

The question was then taken on the recommitment of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 23, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Cuthbert, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Lyon, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Walker, and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Kent, Knight, Morris, Prentiss, Preston, Southard, Swift, Tipon, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, and White—20.

In Senate—Tuesday, February 7.

MEXICO.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. Jackson, his private Secretary—

To the Senate of the United States:

At the beginning of this session, Congress was informed that our claims upon Mexico had not been adjusted, but that, notwithstanding the irritating effect upon her councils of the movements in Texas, I hoped, by great forbearance, to avoid the necessity of again bringing the subject of them to your notice. That hope has been disappointed. Having in vain urged upon that Government the justice of those claims, and my indispensable obligation to insist that there should be "no further delay in the acknowledgment, if not in the redress of the injuries complained of," my duty requires that the whole subject should be presented, as it now is, for the action of Congress, whose exclusive right it is to decide on the further measures of redress to be employed. The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this Government and People by the late Extraordinary Mexican Minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided; and it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States by the Executive against Mexico, to enforce them, in the event of a refusal by the Mexican Government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico.

The documents herewith transmitted, with those accompanying my message in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of the 17th ultimo, will enable Congress to judge of the propriety of the course heretofore pursued, and to

decide upon the necessity of that now recommended.

If these views should fail to meet the concurrence of Congress, and that body be able to find in the condition of the affairs between the two countries, as disclosed by the accompanying documents, with those referred to, any well-grounded reasons to hope that an adjustment of the controversy between them can be effected without resort to the measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, they may be assured of my co-operation in any other course that shall be deemed honorable and proper.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, February 6, 1837.

The message was read, and,

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, it was

ordered to be printed, together with the

accompanying documents, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

EXPUNGING.

Mr. Bayard presented the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Delaware, instructing their Senators to introduce and support a resolution to rescind the Expunging resolution of Mr. Benton, and to restore the Journal of the Senate to the state in which it was before this act of violence was committed upon it.

Mr. Bayard said it would be impracticable, or at least improper, to obey these instructions at this session of Congress, as Mr. Benton's resolution must be regarded as expressing the sense of the Senate as at present composed. But he gave notice that, in compliance with these instructions, he would introduce such a resolution at the next session, and would do so at every succeeding session, as long as he should continue a Senator, till the object should be accomplished; which attempt he hoped would be followed up by every Senator from Delaware. Being thus actuated by the same spirit of *continuance* which had been so much lauded by the Senator from Missouri, and which in his case had proved so successful, he hoped the day was not distant when they would restore the Journal, and make it what he believed was, at this moment, the public sentiment of the People of the United States. He moved (after its reading) that the resolution be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. Brown said he did not doubt the perseverance of the gentleman. He would also vote for printing the document, as a matter of respect to the Legislature of Delaware; though in one case which he instanced, he believed a motion to print such a document had not been carried.

The motion to print and lay on the table was then carried.

In Senate—Wednesday, February 8.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. WEBSTER addressed the chair near as follows:

I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of presenting to the Senate a petition signed by fourteen or fifteen hundred mercantile houses in the city of New York, praying the establishment of a National Bank in that city. These petitioners, sir, set forth that, in their opinion, a National Bank is the only remedy of a permanent character, for the correction of the evils now affecting the currency of the country, and the commercial exchanges. The petition is accompanied by a short communication from the committee raised for the purpose of preparing the petition, in which they state what I believe to be true, from some knowledge of my own, that the petition is subscribed without reference to political distinction; and they inform us, on the authority of their own observation and knowledge, that, in their opinion, on no subject did the mercantile community of New York ever address Congress with more entire unanimity than they now approach it, in favor of a National Bank.

Mr. President, (said Mr. W.) my own opinions on this subject have long been known; and they remain now as they always have been. The constitutional power of Congress to create a bank is more apparent by the acknowledged necessity which the Government is under to use some sort of banks as fiscal agents. The argument stated the other day by the member from Ohio, opposite to me, (Mr. Morris,) and which I have suggested often, heretofore, appears to me unanswerable; and that is, that, if the Government has the power to use corporations in the fiscal concerns of the country, it must have power to create such corporations. I have always thought that, when, by law, both houses of Congress declared the use of state banks necessary to the administration of the revenue, every argument against the constitutional power of Congress to create a Bank of the United States was thereby surrendered; that it is plain that, if Congress has the power to adopt banks for the particular use of the Government, it has the power to create such institutions also, if it deems that mode the best. No Government creates corporations for the mere purpose of giving capacity to an artificial body. It is the end designed, the use to which it is to be applied, that decides the question, in general, whether the power exists to create such bodies. If such a corporation as a bank be necessary to Government, if its use be indispensable, and if, on that ground, Congress may take into its service banks created by states, over which it has no control, and which are but poorly fitted for its purposes, how can it be maintained

that Congress may not create a bank, by its own authority, responsible to itself, and well suited to promote the ends designed by it?

Mr. President, when the subject was last before the Senate, I expressed my own resolution not to make any movement towards the establishment of a National Bank, till public opinion should call for it. In that resolution I still remain. But it gives me pleasure to have the opportunity of presenting this petition, out of respect to the signers; and I have no objection certainly to meet with a proper opportunity of renewing the expression of my opinions on the subject, although I know that so general has become the impression hostile to such an institution, that any movement here would be vain till there is a change in public opinion. That there will be such a change I fully believe; it will be brought about, I think, by experience, and sober reflection among the people; and when it shall come, then will be the proper time for a movement on the subject in the public councils. Not only in New York, but from here to Maine, I believe it is now the opinion of five-sixths of the whole mercantile community, that a national bank is indispensable to the steady regulation of the currency, and the facility and cheapness of exchanges.

The board of trade at New York presented a memorial in favor of the same object some time ago. The committee on finance reported against the prayer of the petitioners, as was to have been expected from the known sentiments of a majority of that committee. In presenting this petition now to the consideration of the Senate, I have done all that I purpose on this occasion, except to move that the petition be laid on the table and printed.

Sir, on the subjects of currency and of the exchanges of commerce experience is likely to make us wiser than we now are.

These highly interesting subjects—

interesting to the property, the business, and the means of support of all classes—ought not to be connected with mere party questions and temporary politics.

In the business and transactions of life men need security, steadiness, and a permanent system. This is the very last field for the exhibition of experiments, and I fervently hope that intelligent men, in and out of Congress, will co-operate in measures which may be reasonably expected to accomplish these desirable objects—desirable and important alike to all classes and descriptions of people.

The petition and accompanying letter were then ordered to be printed.

In Senate—Thursday, February 9.

LAND BILL.

The land bill was then read a third time, and the question being on its passage.

Mr. Davis spoke at length in opposition to it;

Mr. Tipton, in explanation of the grounds of his vote in its favor;

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Clay, in decided opposition to it on constitutional among other considerations;

When the question being at length obtained, the bill was passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Lyon, Lyon, Moore, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Parker, Rives, Robinson, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wright—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, Clayton, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McLean, Morris, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Sevier, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—23.

The bill was amended by adding the words "and for other purposes."

The Senate then adjourned.

[The bill provides in substance—

1. That no person shall be entitled to enter by entry, or at auction, more than two sections of the public land; and previous to entry or to purchase, must make and file with the Register and Receiver of the land district an affidavit that the lands are sought to be purchased for his own use, and not in trust for another, nor for sale or speculation; and that he has made no contract, written or verbal, to sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise encumber the land, or any part of it; that he is at least twenty one years of age, and has not previously purchased or entered, under this act, any public land, which, together with what he now buys, would exceed two sections. He must then pay the money, whereupon he gets a receipt for it from the Receiver, with the consent of the Register endorsed on it.

2. Within five years from the date of his receipt he must prove, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, by the oaths of two competent and disinterested witnesses, that he has erected a dwelling house on the land, and cleared and cultivated at least one tenth of it; or that he has resided on it one year of the five. He may then get his patent. If he fails in this proof he forfeits the purchase money. If he dies within the five years, and his death shall be proved within six years from the date of the receipt, the patent is still to issue. Any sale, lease, or mortgage, or contract for sale, &c. before the patent, is void.

3. Pre-emption is allowed, on proof as above, that the applicant has actually occupied and resided on any tract of the public land before the 1st of December,

1836, and has cultivated any part of it, within the year 1836. There are several guards to this section of the bill to cover reserved tracts, lead mines, &c. lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and lands beyond the bounds of the states and territories.

4. The owner of a farm may enter any adjoining land, subject to private entry, not exceeding one section. An affidavit is required that the land is sought to enlarge his farm, and not for speculation, &c., and the whole must not exceed two sections.

5. A parent, being a citizen of the United States, may enter land for his children, but not over two sections in all; and no patent to come till the child comes of age.

6. Purchases may be made in quarter sections; but no one shall enter more than four quarter quarter sections not contiguous. All land to be taxable by state authority from the day of purchase.

7. The law to continue to the 30th of June, 1840.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Adams presented a number of petitions on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and among them one from Fredericksburg, in Virginia. These were all laid on the table, as directed by the order of the House. Mr. Adams then said he had in his possession a petition from twenty-four persons, declaring themselves to be slaves, of a character different from the petitioners he had just offered, and he asked the Speaker whether it was subject to the order of the House adopted under Mr. Hawes's resolution, and must be laid on the table. The Speaker declined to give a decision, as the question was new, and submitted it to the opinion of the House.

Mr. Patton then rose, and after making some remarks on the character of the petition from Fredericksburg, that it was signed by people of color, abandoned women, &c., he moved that it be returned to the member from Massachusetts.

Just as this point Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, rose, and offered a resolution that Mr. Adams, in presenting a petition from slaves, praying for the abolition of slavery, had committed a gross contempt upon the House; and further moved that he be brought to the bar, and receive the censure of the House. This resolution was in some degree modified by Mr. Lewis of Alabama; but the substance was not altered. A debate of great animation and interest ensued. Mr. Granger made a few forcible and impressive remarks, in which he rebuked the House to act with caution and deliberation in so serious a matter as passing a resolution of censure on a member; but animadverted in strong terms to the reprehensible conduct of Mr. Adams, in presenting such petitions as the one referred to by Mr. Patton, and the one purporting to come from slaves.

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Clay, in decided opposition to it on constitutional among other considerations;

When the question being at length obtained, the bill was passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Lyon, Lyon, Moore, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Parker, Rives, Robinson, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wright—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, Clayton, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McLean, Morris, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Sevier, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—23.

The bill was amended by adding the words "and for other purposes."

ing my friend the petition, because I had every reason to believe that, if I did, he would exercise his influence over my mind—and that influence is great in every thing in which my duty does not interpose a barrier against its exercise—and that his advice would have been that I should not present the petition. I did not choose to place myself in this position. I adhered to the right of petition; and let me say here, let the petition be, as the gentleman from Virginia has stated, from free negroes—prostitutes, as he supposes, for he says there is one such on the paper, and he infers that the rest are of the same description—that had not altered my opinion at all. Where is your law which says that the mean, and the low, and the degraded, shall be deprived of the right of petition, if their moral character is not good? Where, in the land of freedom, was the right of petition ever placed on the exclusive basis of morality and virtue? Petition is supplication—it is entreaty—it is prayer! and where is the degree of vice or immorality which shall deprive the citizen of the right to supplicate for a boon, or to pray for mercy? Where is such a law to be found? It does not belong to the most abject despotism. There is no absolute monarch on earth, who is not compelled by the Constitution of his country to receive the petition of his people, whosoever they may be.

The Sultan of Constantinople cannot walk the streets and refuse to receive petitions from the meanest and the vilest in the land. This is the law even of despotism. And what does your law say? Does it say that, before presenting a petition, you shall look into it, and see whether it comes from the virtuous, and the great, and the mighty? No, sir, it says no such thing; the right of petition belongs to all. And, so far from refusing to present a petition because it might come from those low in the estimation of the world, it would be an additional incentive, if such incentive were wanting. This I say to my friend from Virginia. (Mr. Patton.)

But I must adjust that when color comes into the question, there may be other considerations. It is possible that the House, which seems to consider it so great a crime to attempt to offer a petition from slaves, may, for aught I know, say that freemen, if not of the carnation, shall be deprived of the right of petition, in the sense of the House. It is possible, sir, that had I known the petition from Fredericksburg to have been from colored people, I might have taken into my consideration the question, not whether I ought to present the petition to the House, but whether, in the temper of this House, it would be prudent for me to present it. Sir, I did not know that these were colored women. The petition was sent without any indication of the color or condition of those who sent it. At all events, it did not purport to come from slaves; and when the paper which I last held in my hand came to me as a petition from persons declaring them selves to be slaves, I did not present it, but I asked the Speaker if it came within the general order of the House. I am still waiting for that decision, and if it should be the decision of the Speaker that the petition cannot be received, because it comes from slaves, I shall submit to the determination of the House. If the House think proper to receive the petition, I shall present it."

The debate occupied the attention of the house until Thursday, when it was brought to a close by virtue of the previous question. During the progress of the affair the resolutions underwent various modifications. When finally acted upon they had assumed the following form—

1. Resolved, That any member who shall hereafter present any petition from the slaves of this Union ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the rights of the southern States, and unfriendly to the Union.

The question on agreeing to this resolution was decided in the negative—yeas 92, nays 105.

2. Resolved, That the Hon. John Q. Adams, having solemnly disclaimed all design of doing any thing disrespectful to the House in the inquiry he made of the Speaker as to the petition purporting to be from slaves, and having avowed his intention not to offer to present the petition if the House was of opinion that it ought not to be presented; therefore, all further proceedings in regard to his conduct do now cease.

The question on this was also decided in the negative—yeas 21, nays 137. And here the matter ended.

Extract from a communication in the New York Evening Star, from a Fayetteville correspondent.

The Legislature of this State (North Carolina) have at its session lately closed, made a liberal and generous effort to aid the exertions of her citizens by the appropriation of a large portion of the surplus received from the General Government to works of Internal Improvement. While in all the new States much trouble has been taken to explain and point out the various inducements of the capitalist to embark his means and his influence in the accomplishment of their projected Rail Roads, Manufactories, &c., the citizens of North Carolina have been criminally negligent and indifferent; they have slumbered over the blessings which the God of Nature has spread

around them; they have been wanting in energy either to develop the resources which abound in the State, or to give information and knowledge to those who stand ready to engage in works of this kind. The mineral wealth of the western portion of North Carolina is as yet unknown. For the same extent no section of the world is richer, and yet for years and years this wealth has been suffered to lie unimproved.

The County of Lincoln affords an inexhaustible supply of iron ore, equal in quality to any in the world, and it is exactly the same in other counties, particularly the county of Wilkes.

Water power which may be used to an unlimited extent, may be had, on the Catawba and the Yadkin Rivers, both of which situations might be made to rival Lowell or Patterson. Nothing is wanting but the capital, and to our brethren of the North who have money to spare, and who wish that money to be safely and profitably employed, we say go to the western part of North Carolina. The climate delicious, the grandeur of the scenery unsurpassed, the fertility of the soil inviting, mineral wealth of all kinds inexhaustible; water power unlimited; nothing wanting but the means to develop these rich treasures and resources.

About half way between the ocean and this rich and valuable country the town Fayetteville is situated on the Cape Fear River, at the head of the navigation; between Fayetteville and Wilmington the River is navigable for Steamboats, which run for 9 or 10 months in the year, and the charges for transportation on the Cape Fear are less for the same distance than on any rail road or river in the country; 30 miles from the mouth of Cape Fear the town of Wilmington is situated, affording the best market for the West India trade along the coast.

The citizens of Fayetteville are now putting forth all their exertions to bring, by means of a railroad, the western part of North Carolina to their market; to open a channel through which the varied productions and treasures of the West may flow, enriching the whole section of the country. From Fayetteville for 60 miles the roads are so heavy, from the nature of the country through which they pass, that the value of the articles which they could send to market is consumed by the transportation; and as the roads into South Carolina are so much better than those within the State, they are drained by the markets of their sister state.

With such a connection no one can calculate the advantages which this section of North Carolina will offer to the capitalist. To say nothing of the water power on the Yadkin and Catawba, equal and indeed superior to Patterson and Lowell, because seldom if ever obstructed by ice, there is in the town of Fayetteville and its vicinity, power enough to employ millions of money. Within five miles of Fayetteville a site with 100 acres of land attached, has been purchased by a company of gentlemen, who are going on to erect a cotton manufactory. This was purchased for \$300 dollars. A very intelligent man who is engaged in the erection of cotton manufacturers, stated that this site was worth and would ready sell, if within 100 miles New York, for \$30,000; other situations may be found equally valuable. This gentleman has been and is now engaged in one of the most successful manufacturing establishments on the North River.

I could write a book on the subject of these improvements in North Carolina. To those who love the State, as I do, the result of the legislation of the General Assembly, is animating and cheering. The sun of prosperity is rising in North Carolina. Energy, unanimity and zeal, will redeem and elevate her character."

Ship Canals in the United States.—After cutting the country up in every direction with canals and rail roads, the unsustained enterprise of our people is now busy at work projecting herculean schemes of ship canals, to unite the great lakes with one another, and with the Atlantic. That of the Welland, in Canada, around Niagara Falls, is made; another, corresponding, is to be constructed on our side—and the Michigan Legislature are debating one around the Falls of St. Mary's, whereby we open to the chain of lower Lakes the immense inland sea of Lake Superior, by a canal only one half a mile long, and a lockage of 23 feet. There will also one day be a ship canal directly across the Michigan Peninsula, to connect Lake Erie and Michigan, and one also from those lakes by a common trunk to connect with the Ohio River, to say nothing of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi. Go ahead!

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Mobile, February 2.—The steamboat Champion, Capt. Murray, brings intelligence—derived from passengers on board the cutter Jefferson, at Pensacola, three days from Tampa Bay—that the celebrated Indian, called Jumper, and the negro Abraham, have been captured, and that Oseola himself barely made his escape, with only five followers, in the direction of the south. General Jesup was making every effort for the capture of the bold and persevering chief.

The sloop of war Concord, with Commodore Dallas on board, was expected at Pensacola in about a week. The Vandals had taken the place of the Concord at Tampa.

HILLSBOROUGH

Friday, February 17.

We are indebted to the Hon. Robert Strange, of the Senate, and the Hon. William Montgomery, of the House of Representatives, for several documents and other papers, received during the present session of Congress; for which they will please accept our thanks.

VENTRILLOQUISM.—The citizens of this place were much amused on the evenings of Friday and Saturday last, by the performances of MASTER PLATT, the Juvenile Ventriloquist. We were ourselves among the visitors, and hesitate not to say, that this youthful performer possesses the natural faculty in an eminent degree; and we doubt not that when more mature age shall give him a perfect command of his voice, and experience has taught him more skill in the management of it, he will be able to rival the most eminent masters of this inexplicable art. His gentlemanly deportment and propriety of manners are also calculated to make a favorable impression, and will much advance his progress in the estimation of the public.

In our first page we have given a letter from the President of the U. S. to the Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, and the resolutions of the committee to which the letter has reference. Having transferred the letter and resolutions to our columns, we shall leave the matter to the judgment of our readers. We had, however, supposed it to be the duty of Congress occasionally to examine into the business of the Departments; and if every thing was properly conducted in them, we should not suppose there was any danger that they would furnish any evidence "to convict themselves."

Many strange events have occurred at Washington within the last two weeks, and impart an unusual degree of interest to the intelligence from that quarter. Among the latest are the following.

General Jackson has sent a letter to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, clothed in very severe language, requiring him to retract something he had said in the debate on the land bill! Mr. Calhoun, however, did not think proper to retract any thing he had said, but on placing the affair before the Senate, took occasion to reiterate all his former statements. We shall probably publish the President's letter and Mr. Calhoun's remarks in our next.

Reuben M. Whitney refused to appear before the committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the Executive Departments, and report of the master was made to the House; whereupon the House passed a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the sergeant at arms to take the said Whitney into custody, that he may be brought to the bar of the House to answer for the alleged contempt.

A message from the President of the United States has been transmitted to Congress, relative to Mexico, which has occasioned much surprise. Our readers will find it among the proceedings of Congress.

City of Washington, February 8.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren of New York was yesterday officially proclaimed to be elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1837. The votes for the different candidates, as reported, were:

For Martin Van Buren of New York—if the votes of Michigan be counted, 170

If not counted, 167.

For William H. Harrison of Ohio, 73

For Hugh L. White of Tennessee, 26

For Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, 14

For Willie P. Mangum of N. C., 11

ELECTION OF VICE PRESIDENT.

It appearing, upon counting the votes of the electors of the several States, for President and Vice President of the U. S. that no person had received for the office of Vice President a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, the Senate yesterday (immediately after leaving the House of Representatives) proceeded to the election of a Vice President, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; and the following was the result of the vote then given—

For Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky

—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Culbert, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia,

Linn, Lyon, McLean, Moore, Morris, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Parker, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker and Wright—33.

For Francis Granger of New York—

Messrs. Bayard, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Knight,

Kent, Prentiss, Robins, Southard, Swift, Spence, Tomlinson, Wall and Webster

—16.

The Chair then announced that Rich-

ard M. Johnson of Kentucky had received 33 votes, and Francis Granger 16.

The President after announcing the

result, declared that Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, had been chosen by the Senate, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Constitution, Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th of March next. *Globe.*

Illegal votes.—The committee appointed to arrange the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, have reported that, in several of the States (North-Carolina among them) individuals were chosen as Electors who are disqualified by the Constitution from serving. They state further, however, that the general result cannot be affected by it, and recommend no other notice to be taken of the circumstance, except to prevent a future occurrence of it, by reiterating, in strong terms, the illegality of such elections.

Needham Howell.—The murderer of his mother, for whose apprehension Governor Dudley offered a reward, has been arrested, and is now in confinement at Wilmington, to await his trial.

Judge White.—The Spy in Washington, in one of his late letters to the Courier and Enquirer, gives the following account of Judge White's appearance before the Committee of Investigation, of which Mr. Wise is Chairman.

"The venerable man in a firm and dignified tone, remarked that if he was sworn to tell the truth and the whole truth, he should do it, but it would be with great reluctance. He said, that from an early period of his life, he had been the intimate friend of Andrew Jackson. That for himself, he had no objection to be turned inside out before the world, and be known as he really was: But that during a long intimacy, he had received from General Jackson many communications, under the seal and sanctity of confidence. That nothing but a higher obligation could ever extort from him the character and details of those conferences and conversations. That he understood he was brought before the committee, by the friends of the President, and in pursuance of his wishes. This being the case, said Judge White, when I am sworn to tell the whole truth, I shall feel myself released from all former obligations, and act accordingly. I am now ready gentlemen, to be sworn."

Judge White being engaged in the duties of the Senate, he was not sworn until the next morning, when the following question was propounded to him in writing, to which he is to give a written answer.

Do you, of your own knowledge, know any act, by either of the heads of the Executive Department, which is either corrupt, or a violation of their official duties?

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned on the 21st of January, to meet again on the 21st of May next. The bill incorporating the Union Bank, with a capital of fifteen millions and a half, which had previously passed the House of Representatives, passed the Senate by a vote of 11 to 8. It is to be located at Jackson, and have six branches.

The following preamble and resolution have been adopted in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, after considerable debate, by vote of 56 to 22; by which it would appear that that state is not disposed suddenly to surrender the benefits of the protective system at the bidding of "the party."

Whereas exertions are now making in Congress to effect a reduction of the present Tariff established by act of Congress of March 2d, 1833, and

Whereas capitalists have been induced to make investments under the said law in full confidence and faith that the said law would not be altered until the year 1842. Therefore

Resolved. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to oppose the passage of any bill which may have for its object

any change whatever in the present Tariff as established by the act of the 2d of March, 1833.

In the Legislature of Rhode Island, during its recent session, resolutions instructing the representatives of that state in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of an act abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, were rejected by a vote of 46 to 7.

From a tabular list published in the Advertiser, it appears that the exports from the port of Wilmington, in this state, for the quarter ending on the 31st of January last, amount to \$43,935 dollars.

An Express Mail lost.—The express mail that left New York on Tuesday, the 26th ult. was lost overboard, or stolen from the boat, between Perth and South Amboy.

The Ogletop University, at Milledgeville, Georgia, was destroyed by fire on the 18th of January. The loss is estimated at \$50,000 dollars.

In the House of Representatives of the United States Mr. Patton, from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution to authorize that committee to contract with Mrs. Madison for

the manuscript Debates on the Consumption of the late ex-president Madison, a sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Another attempt has been made on the life of the King of France. He was shot at on his passage from the palace to the Chamber of Deputies, by a young man by the name of Meunier, but received no injury. The young man was arrested, and is undergoing an examination.

Cotton at Liverpool was advancing in price.

The reported death of the celebrated Indian warrior Black Hawk, is said to be a mistake.

Richard P. Robinson.—whose trial a year ago as the murderer of Ellen Jewett caused great excitement in New York, has obtained, it is said, obtained a lieutenant's commission in the Texian service.

Bank Failure.—Among the important rumors of the day, it is stated that one of the largest banks in England, having its head at Manchester, has stopped payment. Its liabilities are said to be over £1,500,000—or about seven millions of dollars.

Turkeys are selling in New York at four dollars apiece!

Markets.

Petersburg, February 8.

Cotton—13 a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Tobacco—New Lugs, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3

Common Leaf, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6

Good and fine—None.

Wheat—1 50 a 2 00;—Receipts very light.

Flour—Family, 8 12 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Superfine, 11 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fayetteville, February 8.

Cotton—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 15.

Wheat—1 50.

Flour—8 50 a 9 50.

Corn—80 a 85.

Flax Seed—1 30 a 1 50.

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY	SUN	SUN	MON
RISSES	SETS		

<



HUSBANDRY HONORABLE.

BY T. G. PESSENDEN, EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

"Hate not laborious work, neither husbandry, which the Most High hath ordained."

Ecclesiasticus Apoc.

Although some men, with pride elate,
Can't condescend to cultivate
The life supporting soil,

The Highest husbandry ordained,
Nor can the proudest be satisfied
Without the Tiller's toil.

If Adam, in his parent state,
Was well employed to cultivate
The ground which gave him birth,
Truly his fallen, degenerate race,
Should not esteem it a disgrace
To till the fruitful earth.

Yet many a hale and brawny lout
Won't stoop to set himself about
So noble an employment!
In doing mischief—doing nought,
And doing nothing which he ought,
Is placed his whole enjoyment.

Some dolts, as stupid as a stump,
Have had the happiness to thump
Their pates against a college;
Can construe, possibly, quid agas,
And therefore think themselves great sage,
Quite prodigies of knowledge.

Yet, being *gentlemen by trade*,
They will not touch an axe or spade;

But useful labor shunning,
They lounge about in lazy bands,

Throng tipping shops and tavern stands,

Like rattle snakes a sunning.

And some the learned professions crowd,
Whose shallow pates are not allowed

To grapple two ideas;

Their feeble wits for years they task,

Ere pride will suffer them to ask

What nature's fixed decree is.

All these, a poor mistaken race,
Think husbandry a great disgrace,

Though Washington thought not:

And hands which empire's rod could wield

Have been employed to till the field,

And blast their happy lot.

Now these our lads are not designed
To undervalue men of mind,

Nor fruits of intellect;

The learn'd professions we would fill

With men of science, sense and skill,

Most worthy high respect.

Still these professions, 'tis allowed,
Are easily cumbered with a crowd,

A nice, but greedy train,

Obliged to tax their brains with double

A lab'ring farmer's toil and trouble,

A livelihood to gain.

Merchants are useful in their places,

But if society embraces

Too many of their caste,

As sure as man's to trouble born,

Straight through the small end of the horn

Some must be squeezed at last.

Reader, I don't pretend to say

But what your eminency may.

Be blest with parts uncommon;

A better head! and heart, perhaps,

Than commonly since Adam's lapse

Are owned by man or woman.

It does not follow thence, however,
Your hands so delicate must never

Perform laborious work;

That you may longer live away,

And vegetate from day to day,

As lazy as a Turk.

You are, perhaps, by mother wit,
As well as education, &c.

Some famous part to act;

But it is possible there may

Be other great men in your way,

Equal to you in fact.

And if you've reason to suspect
The higher tails of intellect

Are not for you decreed,

Your hands in useful' abor plied,

Many with God's blessing still provide

For every real need.

Then swing the axe, or ply the spade,
Or work at the mechanic trade

Which suits your genius best;

Be travelling tinker, rather than

A mischievous or idle man,

A nuisance or a pest.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

BY WILLIAM A. COMSTOCK.

I passed up the natural avenue and came out upon the green. My feelings were very poetical as I walked slowly towards the door of the village church. I entered. A popular preacher was holding forth, and the little meeting house was much crowded. Several persons were standing up, and I soon discovered that I must retain my perpendicular position, as every seat was crowded. I however pressed up the aisle, until I had gained a position where I could have a fair view of the faces of nearly all present. I soon perceived that I was an object of attention. Many of the congregation looked curiously at me, for I was a stranger to them all. In a few moments, however, the attention of every one present appeared to be absorbed in the ambassador of grace, and I also began to take an interest in his discourse. The speaker was fluent, and many of his flights were even sublime. The music of the wood and the fragrance of the heath seemed to respond to his eloquence. Then it was no great stretch of imagination to fancy that the white handed creatures around me, with their pouting lips and ardent innocence, were beings of a higher sphere. While my feelings were thus divided between the beauties and the blessings of the two worlds, and wrapt in a sort of poetical devotion, I detected one fair lass, with large black eyes, stealing several glances at me in a most animated character. I need not describe the sensations experienced by a youth when the eyes of a beautiful woman rest for a length of time upon his countenance—and when he imagines himself to be an object of in-

terest to her. I returned the glances with interest, and threw all the tenderness into my eyes which the scene, my meditations and the preacher's discourse had inspired in my heart. I doubted not that the fair young damsel possessed kindred feelings with myself—that we were drinking together at the fountain of inspiration. How could it be otherwise? She had been born and nurtured amid these wild and romantic scenes—and was made up of romance, of poetry, and tenderness. And then I thought of the purity of woman's love—her devotion, her truth. I only prayed that I might meet with her where we could enjoy a sweet interchange of sentiment. Her glance continued—several times, our eyes met. My heart ached with rapture. At length the benediction was pronounced. I lingered about the premises until I saw the dark-eyed damsel set out for home alone on foot. O that the customs of society would permit—for we are surely one in soul! Cruel formality, that throws up a barrier between hearts made for each other! Yet I determined to take the same path. I followed after her. She looked behind, and I thought she evinced some emotion at recognizing me as the stranger of the day. I quickened my pace, and she actually slackened hers, as if to let me come up with her.

"Noble young creature!" thought I—Her artless and warm-heart is superior to the shackles of custom!

I at length came within stone's throw of her. She suddenly halted and turned her face towards me. My heart swelled to bursting. I reached the spot where she stood. She began to speak, and I took off my hat as if doing reverence to an angel.

"Are you a pedlar?"

"No, my dear girl, that is not my occupation."

"Well, I don't know," continued she, not very bashfully, and eyeing me sternly, "I thought when I saw you in the meeting house that you looked like the pedlar who passed off a pewter half dollar on me three weeks ago; and so I determined to keep my eyes on you. Brother John has got home now, and he says if he catches the seller he'll wring his neck for him—and I ain't sure but you are the good-for-nothing rascal after all."

Reader, did you ever take a shower bath?

NO TRUST IN PRINCES.

A droll adventure occurred to the Emperor Alexander on the eve of one of the imperial reviews. The Emperor was fond of walking about alone and unattended, and he often extended his pedestrian excursions to the distance of two or three leagues from St. Petersburg. On the occasion here alluded to, he had taken a very long walk, and finding him self fatigued, he got into one of the public sledges. "Drive to the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg," said he to the iswotschik (sledge driver). "I will take you as near to it as I can," replied the man, "but the guards will not allow us to approach the gates." On arriving within a little distance of the Palace, the sledge stopped. "We must not go any further," said the sledge-driver. The Emperor jumped from the sledge, saying, "Wait there, and I will send some one to pay you." "No, no," replied the man, "that will not do." Your comrades often make me the same promise, but they always forget to keep it. I will give no more credit. If you have not the money, leave something with me until you get it."

The Emperor smiled, and unfastening the clasp of his cloak, he threw it into the sledge. "Here," said he, "take this." On ascending to his apartments, he directed his valet-de-chamber to take fifty rubles to the iswotschik who had driven him and bring back his cloak. When the valet reached the spot where the Emperor had left the sledge he found about twenty drawn up in a line. "Which of you drove the Emperor?" inquired the valet. No one answered. "Who has got a cloak?" said the valet, pursuing his inquiry. "An officer left a cloak with me," exclaimed a sledge driver. "Give it to me and there is your fare." Great St. Nicholas! exclaimed the astonished driver, and seizing his reins, he drove rapidly away, amidst the shouts of the assembled iswotschiks. This happened on the eve of one of the grand reviews. After the troops had defiled, all the commanders of corps formed a group round the Emperor. "Gentlemen," said Alexander, "I am much pleased with the fine appearance and excellent discipline of your troops. But tell your officers from me, that they last night made me submit to the humiliation of leaving my cloak in pledge for my hon-sty." Every one stared with astonishment. "I assure you," resumed the Emperor, "the sledge driver who brought me home refused to trust me, because he said, 'My comrades often forgot to pay him.' —Vincenza's Recollections of St. Petersburg.

YEMEN.

This celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stony Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time.

JAMES MOORE.

February 1. 55—

The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts to this office.

LOOK AT THIS!!



LATIMER & MEBANE,

WE HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 35—



Newly Improved Saddles

WE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

Negroes for Sale.

AT the last residence of CONRAD STALEY, deceased, Randolph county, we shall sell at public sale, on Saturday the fourth of March next, NINE LIKELY NEGROES; Four of which are Fellows, two Women and three Children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAM HOADLEY, & ALFRED STALEY, Ex'res.

January 6. 53—1M

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THOMAS FLINT has commenced an English school in the Male Academy in Hillsborough. Price for tuition for the lowest class will be three dollars per quarter, which will comprise Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. For the highest class four dollars per quarter, which will comprise English Grammar, Geography, and Merchants' Accounts by the Double Entry or Italian form. To be paid in advance, with the addition of 25 cents for fire wood during the cool season.

January 16. 53—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37—

A Tanner Wanted.

WE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. 28—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBER to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24. 46—

NOTICE.

WE subscriber was qualified at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor to the last will and testament of John Minnis, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM MINNIS, Ex'r.

February 9. 56—3w

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 55—

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA SMITH has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring her or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.